THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1870.

The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1870—WITH SUPPLEMENT. NO. 153.

WASHINGTON.

Lamentable Defects in the Census.

Exhibit of the Treatment Received by Chicago at the Hands of the Marshals.

Speculations Relative to the New Apportionment.

Important Forthcoming Decision on the Five Per Cent Dividend Tax.

A Novel Plea by a Prussian Defaulter.

Grievances of the Treasury Clerks.

The Mormon Question.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DEFECTS OF THE CENSUS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—It only has a long time before one entire public institution of the country can be arrived at under the present census. The clause that vitiates any classification of the sort appears to be one of the most glaring defects, but there are many others of a similar character. Ignorance does not seem to be confined to the agents of the Census Bureau, but appears to be shared by those to whom business operations should make them more enlightened. Thus, in many instances, the agents of manufacturers have not been able to give, in one instance, answered as if they were internal revenue officers, making no enquiry, entered blank. The consequence of this is that returns to the bureau have, so far as they relate to industrial and non-commercial pursuits, tremendously fail short of, just as they exist. The very localities which seem to be the best reasons to make a favorable showing in population—as shown under the head of industry—a good deal worse than any other.

Manufacturers constantly underrate the amount of capital invested and the value of their annual products, while business men generally are very chary of giving information to the press have been some of the errors in the returns, that even the individual information of members of the Census Bureau did correspond, and General Walker, is reported some of the most glaring defects, has led careful upon to news correspondence with the manufacturers of Chicago, as a set of fact.

From no city have returns been more unfeature than from Chicago. What is known to be some of its greatest interests make the most insignificant showing. In the city directory for 1870, the directories return a capital invested of [illegible], and an annual product of $8,000,000; in lumber, an invested capital of $150,000; and an annual product of $1,000,000; in which head come pearl and beef packing interests, a capital of $1,500,000, with an annual product of $3,000,000. The total amount of industrial establishments are returned at $1,500, with a capital of $47,548,561, employing 32,000 persons, and annually producing the enormous sum of $64,000,000. Even these returns show an increase over 1860 of 40-45 per cent. It is not hazarding the assertion of authority, or the opinion of anything every energy to remedy these shortcomings, under the present law, can only be done by non-performance.

Returns of population for the States are now in, with the exception of Pennsylvania and South Carolina. As far as the former returns have been received from all but one constituency, which, by reason of its having been omitted by a census taker, will have to be retaken. The so-called typhoon deserved as large a number of the returns in North Carolina, but owing to their various state and law proceedings, during the late session, that a new census there has also become a necessity. Otherwise the returns in the report of this bureau would be ready for Congress on its first day of meeting.

THE NEW APPORTIONMENT.

Members of Congress have begun to figure on the new apportionment on the basis of the new census, and the indications are that they are about to be losing representation that it is highly important to them. The number of Representatives in the House will be increased to 375. Anything under that figure, it is claimed, will make even the smallest States too large. Out of that number it is estimated that Illinois will be entitled to 19, which is a gain of two. Ohio will probably lose one, and Indiana will remain the same. Pennsylvania will probably gain two, and New York will lose two. Massachusetts will probably lose one. Maine will probably lose one. Kentucky will probably lose one. Missouri will probably gain one. Iowa will probably gain one. Kansas will probably gain one. Nebraska will probably gain one. Nevada will probably gain one. Colorado will probably gain one. Utah will probably gain one. Wyoming will probably gain one. Idaho will probably gain one. Montana will probably gain one. Arizona will probably gain one. New Mexico will probably gain one. Dakota will probably gain one. Indian Territory will probably gain one. Oklahoma will probably gain one. Alaska will probably gain one. Hawaii will probably gain one. Puerto Rico will probably gain one. Cuba will probably gain one. Jamaica will probably gain one. Haiti will probably gain one. Santo Domingo will probably gain one. Trinidad will probably gain one. Barbados will probably gain one. Martinique will probably gain one. Guadeloupe will probably gain one. Dominica will probably gain one. Montserrat will probably gain one. Antigua will probably gain one. St. Kitts will probably gain one. Nevis will probably gain one. Anguilla will probably gain one. Tortola will probably gain one. Virgin Gorda will probably gain one. Anegada will probably gain one. Jost Van Dyke will probably gain one. St. Thomas will probably gain one. St. John will probably gain one. St. Croix will probably gain one. Vieques will probably gain one. Culebra will probably gain one. Mona will probably gain one. Desecheo will probably gain one. Monito will probably gain one. Aves will probably gain one. Los Roques will probably gain one. Las Aves will probably gain one. Los Testigos will probably gain one. Los Frailes will probably gain one. Margarita will probably gain one. Coche will probably gain one. Cubagua will probably gain one. Los Hermanos will probably gain one. Blanquilla will probably gain one. Tortuga will probably gain one. Los Monjes will probably gain one. Aruba will probably gain one. Curaçao will probably gain one. Bonaire will probably gain one. Los Roques will probably gain one. Las Aves will probably gain one. Los Testigos will probably gain one. Los Frailes will probably gain one. Margarita will probably gain one. Coche will probably gain one. Cubagua will probably gain one. Los Hermanos will probably gain one. Blanquilla will probably gain one. Tortuga will probably gain one. Los Monjes will probably gain one. Aruba will probably gain one. Curaçao will probably gain one. Bonaire will probably gain one.

[illegible]

Thayer, Curry & Co.

Upon which premises auctioneers again appear with a fine list of property to be offered at auction on Tuesday, Dec. 6, at 11 a. m. We are glad to observe that this firm believes in the necessity of getting to the people at which they devote themselves. The list is of considerable, and there is no gainsaying that energy and enterprise will [illegible] Thayer, Curry & Co. a report of this bureau would be ready for Congress on its first day of meeting.

Two Choice Residence Lots

are to be offered at auction, by Thayer, Curry & Co., at their salesroom, No. 78 Madison-st., on Thursday, December 6, at 11 o'clock a. m. There is no question of the advantage of buying property at auction, as we are well advised, for the neighborhood of the Lake avenue and Langley street [illegible] one of the elegant residences of the city, is a handsome.

The Signs of the Times

point unerringly to the fact that that old-established firm, Mr. Wm. A. Butters & Co., have opened a new establishment at Nos. 100 South Clark-street. Mr. Crate's reputation as a first-class auctioneer is well known to the public, and his old customers and friends will, no doubt, follow him to his new quarters, and bring their wants in fashionable garments in their own style, and at low prices.

Wanted to Rent

Wanted to Rent If any horse of coal would not prefer to have it weighed at his door, and save of that weight. S. A. Wheat, and Rum & Little, coal dealers, 108 to 120 Kingsbury street, have the only dealers who will weigh coal on the street.

Gymnasium for Ladies.

At the request of numerous friends, Professor Kennedy has been prevailed upon to establish a gymnasium for ladies, to be held every Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons. Taking the privilege of the hours of 2 and 4 p. m. Ladies wishing to avail themselves of the benefits to be derived from gymnastic exercises will please call at the rooms above named at Kennedy's Gymnasium, 59 and 61 Dearborn-st.

Chicago Conservatory of Music.

This well-known institution, [illegible] and 19 Wabash avenue, with [illegible] conducted by Mr. [illegible] and Mr. Leo Lehmann, as Director, will open for the winter term on Monday. The enrolment of terms, in the lower grades, costs $18 to $25, will still further increase the [illegible] of the Conservatory, and the expectations are the ability of the place and terms, to which it has so long and well established reputation.

Merchant Tailoring.

Hymel, up stairs, at 91 South Clark street, gives personal attention to the making of $1 to $ overcoat, but [illegible] kind of a $1 to $ overcoat customer, but [illegible] to the [illegible] of the [illegible] of all the [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] of Mr. [illegible] & Co., the [illegible] of a [illegible] paper for [illegible] time my house in the city.

For Sale,

a manufactory, in full line of operation, complete in all its appurtenances, covered by a strong patent, and [illegible] a large portion of consumption. The article is unequalled in quality and universal in [illegible] and [illegible] to the purchaser [illegible] of 40 per cent on the capital invested. Manufactory at 73 South Water street.

Furniture.

Now is the time to buy your furniture, at A. L. Hale & Co., Nos. 11, 13, 15 and 17 Canal street, will offer their stock of furniture at cost for thirty days, in order to [illegible] their entire stock of [illegible] goods. Those in want will do well to call and get our prices before buying. Hale & Son, 11, 13, 15 and 17 Canal st.

Western Union Patent Agency.

A new thing in advertising has been noticed for a day or two on the streets. It is the tool [illegible] and [illegible] of the Western Union Patent Agency, Peck & Mann, corner Clark and Madison streets, which is being distributed by the police, so that the card sticks wherever thrown.

A Card.

I wish, in this manner, to express my thanks to the Commercial Insurance Company of Chicago for the prompt payment of my loss by fire, and to say I have obtained my loss by the late fire, they being the only ones to settle and pay in full.

S. S. PARKINSON.

Lost—Wasted.

All the having a lot of or 100 feet front, unimproved, lying east of Wabash avenue and near Thirty-first street, will hear of a purchaser by calling on Thayer, Curry & Co., No. 78 Fifth avenue (formerly Wells street).

MARRIED.

BACON—WARREN—In this city, Nov. 27, at 32 Ogden avenue, by Rev. [illegible], Mr. [illegible] Bacon to Miss [illegible] Warren.

GRANT—THOMAS—In this city, Nov. 30, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. [illegible], Mr. [illegible] Grant to Miss [illegible] Thomas.

DIED.

WATSON—At Perry Springs Hotel, Pike County, Ill., on Nov. 29, Mrs. [illegible] Watson, aged [illegible] years, [illegible] months, and [illegible] days.

BALLANTINE—On the 2d inst., at the residence of [illegible], Mrs. [illegible] Ballantine, aged [illegible] years and [illegible] months. Funeral from the residence, No. 20 Honore street, Monday, December 5, at 2 o'clock p. m. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

GEE—At the residence of A. Brown, Middle Village, L. I., on the 30th ult., Mrs. [illegible] Gee, aged [illegible] years.

MASONIC NOTICES.

Attention Sir Knights.

United Chapter of CHICAGO COMMANDERY No. 1, K. T. Monday Evening, Dec. 5, at 7 o'clock. Business work on Order of K. T. A full attendance desired.

By order of the E. C.

JOHN WHITLEY, Recorder.

Masonic.

There will be a Special Communication of BLAIR LODGE No. 309, A. F. & A. M., at Blair Mission's Theatre, on Monday Evening, Dec. 5, at 7 o'clock. By order of the W. M.

[illegible], Secretary.

DAY GOODS.

Simpson, Norwell & Co.

79 & 81 State-st.,

MAKE THE

LOWEST PRICES

IN THE CITY

ON ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

DRY GOODS.

INSURANCE.

FOR INDEMNITY,

Issues to the

PACIFIC,

Of San Francisco.

Cash Assets over $1,000,000.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid at this office.

LIFE INSURANCE.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad—Change of Time.

On and after December 4, 1870, the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company will open their winter schedule. Trains leave the depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago, as follows:

Pittsburgh Express, except Sunday, Arrives at Pittsburgh at 1:25 a. m.; Harrisburg, 4:05 a. m.; Philadelphia, 8:10 a. m.; Baltimore, 6:05 a. m.; Washington, 7:10 a. m.

Pittsburgh Express, except Sunday, 9:00 a. m. Daily. Arrives at Pittsburgh 9:10 p. m.; Harrisburg, 12:30 a. m.; Philadelphia, 4:30 a. m.; Baltimore, 3:05 a. m.; Washington, 4:10 a. m.

Pittsburgh Express, except Sunday, 12:30 p. m. Daily. Arrives at Pittsburgh 12:40 a. m.; Harrisburg, 4:00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 7:50 a. m.; Baltimore, 6:05 a. m.; Washington, 7:10 a. m.

Pittsburgh Express, except Sunday, 4:00 p. m. Daily. Arrives at Pittsburgh 4:10 a. m.; Harrisburg, 7:30 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11:30 a. m.; Baltimore, 10:05 a. m.; Washington, 11:10 a. m.

Pittsburgh Express, except Sunday, 8:00 p. m. Daily. Arrives at Pittsburgh 8:10 a. m.; Harrisburg, 11:30 a. m.; Philadelphia, 3:30 p. m.; Baltimore, 2:05 p. m.; Washington, 3:10 p. m.

Pittsburgh Express, except Sunday, 11:30 p. m. Daily. Arrives at Pittsburgh 11:40 a. m.; Harrisburg, 3:00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 6:50 p. m.; Baltimore, 5:05 p. m.; Washington, 6:10 p. m.

Pittsburgh Express, except Sunday, 3:00 a. m. Daily. Arrives at Pittsburgh 3:10 p. m.; Harrisburg, 6:30 p. m.; Philadelphia, 10:30 p. m.; Baltimore, 9:05 p. m.; Washington, 10:10 p. m.

Pittsburgh Express, except Sunday, 6:00 a. m. Daily. Arrives at Pittsburgh 6:10 p. m.; Harrisburg, 9:30 p. m.; Philadelphia, 1:30 a. m.; Baltimore, 12:05 a. m.; Washington, 1:10 a. m.

Pittsburgh Express, except Sunday, 9:00 a. m. Daily. Arrives at Pittsburgh 9:10 p. m.; Harrisburg, 12:30 a. m.; Philadelphia, 4:30 a. m.; Baltimore, 3:05 a. m.; Washington, 4:10 a. m.

Pittsburgh Express, except Sunday, 12:30 p. m. Daily. Arrives at Pittsburgh 12:40 a. m.; Harrisburg, 4:00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 7:50 a. m.; Baltimore, 6:05 a. m.; Washington, 7:10 a. m.

Pittsburgh Express, except Sunday, 4:00 p. m. Daily. Arrives at Pittsburgh 4:10 a. m.; Harrisburg, 7:30 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11:30 a. m.; Baltimore, 10:05 a. m.; Washington, 11:10 a. m.

Pittsburgh Express, except Sunday, 8:00 p. m. Daily. Arrives at Pittsburgh 8:10 a. m.; Harrisburg, 11:30 a. m.; Philadelphia, 3:30 p. m.; Baltimore, 2:05 p. m.; Washington, 3:10 p. m.

Pittsburgh Express, except Sunday, 11:30 p. m. Daily. Arrives at Pittsburgh 11:40 a. m.; Harrisburg, 3:00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 6:50 p. m.; Baltimore, 5:05 p. m.; Washington, 6:10 p. m.

Pittsburgh Express, except Sunday, 3:00 a. m. Daily. Arrives at Pittsburgh 3:10 p. m.; Harrisburg, 6:30 p. m.; Philadelphia, 10:30 p. m.; Baltimore, 9:05 p. m.; Washington, 10:10 p. m.

Pittsburgh Express, except Sunday, 6:00 a. m. Daily. Arrives at Pittsburgh 6:10 p. m.; Harrisburg, 9:30 p. m.; Philadelphia, 1:30 a. m.; Baltimore, 12:05 a. m.; Washington, 1:10 a. m.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

THE

CHRISTMAS BAZAR

IS NOW OPEN.

TH. & G. MENDELSON,

109 STATE-ST.

Having received five more Cases of French

Holiday Goods

We are obliged to make use of our

SECOND FLOOR

For our Bazar, where we have now open a full line of

FRENCH & GERMAN

Holiday Goods.

The finest Assortment ever seen in Chicago in

WOODEN ARTICLES.

HAT RACKS,
TOWEL RACKS,
FOOT STOOLS,
BOOK RACKS,
MUSIC STANDS,
PAPER STANDS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

Worsted Embroideries

Sofa Cushions, Pin Cushions, Embroideries for Foot Stools, Towel and Hat Racks, Chair Stripes, Embroidered Slippers of all materials, Chenille, Silk, and Worsted. Also, the Elegant Petit Points, Velvet Slippers and Smoking Caps, POCKET BOOKS, Cigar Cases, and an endless variety of

FRENCH FANCY GOODS,

For the Christmas Bazar. We have also imported a handsome line of

LACE COLLARS,
LACE HANDKERCHIEFS,
LACE SETS,

Direct from the French Market, and now open for inspection. A complete stock of Fine Linen Handkerchiefs, For which we work initials if desired, at the

CHRISTMAS BAZAR,

109 State-st.

Th. & G. Mendelson.

HOLIDAY GOODS!

N. MATSON & CO.,

Jewelers.

FINE WATCHES,

DIAMONDS,

STERLING SILVERWARE,

AND

RICH JEWELRY,

Direct from the Best Manufacturers, and of Our Own Importation.

No. 117 LAKE-ST.

JAPANESE & CHINESE

HOLIDAY GOODS

IN STORE and To Arrive.

H. P. HOUGHEAY,

No. 36 Madison-st.

DENTISTRY.

D. M. TOWNER,

DENTIST,

181 & 183 West Madison-st.

VITALIZED AIR

GIVEN IN EXTRACTING TEETH.

NO PAIN. NO DANGER.

Extracting Teeth, each, - - 50c
Artificial Teeth, very best, $20 to $25
Cheaper Sets, - - $1 to $15
Solid Gold Fillings, - - $2 to $4
Silver Fillings, - - - $1 to $3

TEETH EXTRACTED AND NEW ONES INSERTED AT LOWEST RATES.

Best of city references given on application.

DENTAL SURGEON,

DR. I. SNELL,

Formerly of Boston, office No. 3 Tremont row, and 1 Winter street, Boston, and of Chicago for 12 years.

No. 426 Michigan-av.

Near corner of 24th-st. Entrance on 24th-st. Take elevator.

DR. SNELL has been in practice in Chicago for 12 years, and has the largest and most extensive practice of any dentist in the city. He has the best and most extensive practice of any dentist in the city. He has the best and most extensive practice of any dentist in the city. He has the best

The Chicago Tribune.

Manner of Publication (payable in advance):

Terms by Mail.

Daily Edition, Six Days, one year $12.00
Daily Edition, Six Days, six months 6.00
Daily Edition, Six Days, three months 3.00
Weekly Tribune, Five Copies, one year $7.00
Weekly Tribune, Ten Copies, one year 12.00
Weekly Tribune, Twenty Copies, one year 25.00
Larger clubs or extra copies, pro rata.

To prevent delay and mistakes, remember to give Post Office address in full, including County and State. Remittances may be made either by Draft, Express, Post Office Order, or in Registered Letters, at our risk. Address

TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Chicago, Ill.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1870.

"ALCOHOLISM" INSANITY!

A number of scientific and medical gentlemen, from all parts of the country, held a meeting in New York last week, to form an organization for the cure of inebriates. The object of the society is stated to be "to study the disease of inebriety, to discuss its proper treatment, and endeavor to bring about a co-operative public sentiment favorable to its independent." The society was formed, and committees were appointed to ask the several State Legislatures for the needful change of laws. The general plan of law indicated was that recently adopted by the British Parliament, in which drunkenness as habitual drunkenness is to be one of what by reason of frequent excessive use of intoxicating drinks is incapable of self-control and of proper attention to and care of, his affairs and family, or who is dangerous to himself or others; and declares that such an one shall be deemed an habitual drunkard and of unsound mind. The same law provides that such persons may be confined in any reformatory, asylum, or hospital under the influence of such amendment of mind, and for a sufficient length of time afterward as may be necessary for the due protection and more complete restoration of the mind and health of such persons. The law authorizes the establishment of reformatories, upon the general plan of hospitals for the insane, and regulates the mode of committal, and of admission upon application and medical certificate. Applicants are not to be admitted for less than three months nor more than one year, but the term may be shortened or extended upon the advice of physicians and authority of the magistrate.

It will be seen that the English law, the principle of which was affirmed by this association, assumes that an habitual drunkard, as defined, is an irresponsible person, to be placed as a ward under proper of unsound mind. In fact, it assumes that he is what is popularly styled insane. Yet the reader will, upon examining the definition of an habitual drunkard, and that it rests upon certain facts which are to be met upon the judgment and opinion of others. Thus, to come under this definition, he must be incapable of self-control and of proper attention to his affairs and family, or be dangerous to himself and others. What is dangerous? Which, he may fill the measure of this definition, while next day, when sober, he may be as capable of business and as gentle in his manners as any other person. This definition would make such a man, when drunk, insane, and therefore irresponsible.

This is carrying the doctrine of insanity and irresponsibility to an unprecedented length. It exposes society to the irresponsible contracts, actions, and crimes of men committed when drunk. If drunkenness, long continued, is insanity, a man is insane to the extent of making him irresponsible, where is the line to be drawn when the drunkard ceases to be responsible? Is drunkenness, or the habit of drunkenness, to become a new excuse which will enable a man to avoid responsibility, when it is to his own interest to do so? Mental aberration may be produced by drunkenness, as it may be by countless other causes; and the law in defining the irresponsibility of a person of unsound mind does not discriminate as to the producing cause. The law makes the irresponsibility depend on the fact of insanity, and not on the cause, and any departure from that rule must be hazardous to society.

Such a society resolved "that the law should recognize intemperance as a disease, and provide other means for its management than fines, station houses, and jails." We had a striking illustration of this logic, a few days ago, in our courts. A man who would be fined for being "drunk" and "drunk," attended a prize fight, and drank steadily during the night, taking no sleep. In the morning he went to the front door, near which was a group of children, and, drawing a pistol, fired it into the crowd and killed a little boy. Here was a case of a man who, when sober would have shrunk from violence, but who, after a night's dissipation, had the malignant passions of his nature aroused, and rendered quite irresponsible. The child was the innocent victim of manslaughter and sent to the Penitentiary for fourteen years. Are we to understand these scientific men, who assert that "alcoholism" is insanity, and therefore not to be punished by law, as objecting to the punishment? This case was under the effects of the vile decoction he had been drinking all night, but had he ceased, in a moral sense, to be responsible for his acts? We repeat that there can be no question that drunkenness is a voluntary act of the drunkard; but is it not a great mistake to assume that drunkenness is insanity? Irresponsibility can only begin when the mind is destroyed, whether temporarily or permanently. Is it not a mistake to assume that this irresponsibility may or may not impair his reason? What we object to in the attempt to make drunkenness a ground for irresponsibility. It will be offering a premium to that vice. It is offering an exemption from the laws to all who may want to commit crimes, and who will take the trouble to get drunk beforehand.

We think that the establishment of asylums for the reformation and restoration of inebriates is very desirable, and ought to be encouraged, just as any other form of charity is encouraged. But in the right, justice or power to arrest any person, confine him indefinitely, deprive him of the possession and control of his property, his business, and his family, upon the fact of drunkenness. The law of every land provides for the proper confinement of a person of unsound mind who may be dangerous to himself or others; it also provides for the proper care and management of the affairs of any person adjudged insane. If a "drunkard" cannot be made insane under the law, if his mental disorder is not sufficient to warrant his treatment as a insane person, upon it as a person not responsible, upon the conditions of any two physicians, to have a committee appointed over his property, and deprived of his control, it is not because he is not, for a time, in a change of habitation, drunk-crazy. Unless a man be insane in fact, he cannot justly be treated as an incompetent and irresponsible person. If he be not insane in fact, he is not insane in law, and has no authority to insist that insanity in a drunk be made insane.

As a matter of morality, it will be found into insanity. To be drunk, and a man may drink to excess, is not less immoral because, but less responsible for, his acts. Upon any theory of justice, he should be allowed to plead his folly for his acts, to be treated as one who was responsible, and to be punished with his fellow-men. A drunkard may be a dangerous man, and drunkards who are dangerous to society should be restrained of their liberty, but let his be treated as criminals are for dangerous acts. They should be punished for their crime, in a quantity brute. Most of the drunkards in the city should be in a hospital for a time, but they should be punished for any other crime, in a quantity brute. Most of the drunkards in the city should be in a hospital for a time, but they should be punished for any other crime, in a quantity brute.

PROTECTION AND LABOR.

The pretense that a tariff protects American laborer against the "pauper labor" of Europe has been so thoroughly exploded that it can be used only by those who are but the most ignorant; but its old sophism is still kept alive, and safe to do duty in behalf of the injustice of protection, there is a constant effort to create the impression that the tariff laws are passed by which the laborer can be raised up from the low and depraved condition into which this class legislation has reduced him; he clothed again with the attributes of a man, and fit to discharge his duties to the State. The effrontery of advocating a system of legislation that wherever it has been tried in other lands has had the most perfect success in bringing the laborer down to a level so low as to almost lose the man in the pauper, as a sure means of preparing our growing people to discharge, with manly intelligence, the duties of free citizens of the republic, almost transcends belief. The truth is, and the great object of laborers who will desire the question, are coming rapidly to see it, protectionism is no way, and no where, help, but always harm to the laborer. So far from protecting him against pauper labor, its direct tendency is to make him a pauper subject; and so far from helping to make him an intelligent and independent citizen, its perfect work is to so degrade and destroy the man that you can hardly tell him from the brute.

AMERICA SO FIAT.

A portion of the American Catholic clergy, including Archbishop McCloskey and the Bishops of his diocese, have prepared an address to the Pope, protesting against the occupation of Rome by King Victor Emanuel and the overthrow of the Pope's temporal sway. The protest of these Bishops consists not an act of infernal suffrage, very appropriate as a means of taking the opinions or votes of those present, but of a letter which has been sent so far as it implies that even Papacy rests upon the support of the many, the Pope being dependent on his Bishops as his Bishops are upon their flocks, it is valuable. If the spiritualism of Christianity has ever been realized, it is in that brotherhood and equality of man which all despotism assumes to deny. When Napoleon and Louis were fleeing from Metz to Chalons, they were glad to drink brackish water from the tenderman's tin cup, and eat a stool in a farm house car. So, when the Pope is shorn of his temporal possessions, he is doubtless glad to be told, by his Bishops, that they think it a very wrong proceeding. But, in order to give any true value to any expression of views, those who make them must be free, in fact and theory, to deliberate upon them, and to decide upon them affirmatively, or negatively. Under our American system of slavery, the enforcement of the views of a master by his slaves was not deemed to possess any independent value whatever. It was the theory of slavery that the slave's opinions belonged to his master in any event. So it is the theory of Catholicism that the opinions of the priesthood must be accepted as are presented to them by authority, the vox *Dei* descending from the Pope downward, instead of ascending from the people to their representative. In other words, so far as the question of the Pope's temporal sovereignty is one of Catholic faith and morals, all the same Bishops are incapacitated from becoming independent witnesses for the Pope, because they are bound to conform to his opinions, whatever they may be. So far as the question is one of Catholic faith and morals, but of Italian politics, it is wholly out of their sphere as American and Catholic clergymen, and is none of their business. If the Pope is the infallible and supreme arbiter on this question, his decision of it is entitled to support from the suffrage of American Bishops. And if he is not, and the question is to be influenced by the suffrage of anybody, it should be by those of the Italian people alone. The Catholic hierarchy should consider that, in getting up these expressions of opinion, they are overturning the very theory of the Church. If the Catholic clergy may vote that the Pope ought not to be removed from his temporal sovereignty, this liberty implies the right of the people to vote in order, if they may, if they see fit; otherwise, there is no freedom in their vote, and, therefore, no value. But, when Bishops come to vote on the powers of their Pope, and the people perform the same service for their Bishops, the ancient constitution of the Church is invaded, and an elective democracy has virtually taken its place.

There has recently been a trial before a New York jury of a German peasant named Henry Flessig, for the crime of seducing a prepossessing young German lady named Ida Schwab, under promise of marriage. The prisoner was acquitted, not because promise of marriage was not proved, but because criminal intimacy was not also proved, but because they were in some doubt whether the intimacy was the actual result of the promise to marry, or whether Miss Ida did not yield through more general motives. Thus the jury virtually said that if the lady had practically acquitting him. "If she had got married, and then shot him, the Broadway and got not him, Delve jurors would have shot him, the United her of murder, doubtless, but not herself, they certainly would not have thought of holding her responsible for her death. Is it not a little singular that the jury should have such a doubt in such a case, and not in other cases? Is it not a little singular that the jury should have such a doubt in such a case, and not in other cases?

THE WORLD OF AMUSEMENT.

Receptions.

The Spectators and the Connoisseurs.

Toilettes.

Pressing Need of Change.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

We have now had two art receptions, and some remarks are therefore in order.

And, as latter-day art receptions have more to do with people than with pictures, some remarks on the people are also in order.

Indeed, it seemed to me that there was more art walking about the galleries on these occasions than there was hanging on the walls.

Human nature is always on the prowl, as a horse car; but in an art gallery human nature is usually under difficulties.

The results are funny.

Human nature never gets in such a tight corner as when it is compelled to express opinions upon subjects of which it is sublimely ignorant; to be compelled to look wise when it feels ridiculously not.

Which was the case now and then at these receptions.

Standing in my corner and looking at the crowd pass and repass, I cannot declare that I was more amused than in looking at the pictures. There I could take it at my leisure; I cannot be hurried over day.

I know they are all clear, bold souls at home, and know a great deal about the grocery business, real estate, gentlemen and ladies, the weather, and the price of gold. But when they get into the art atmosphere, of course they must talk art.

And that's where the trouble comes in.

The gatherings after an art reception are always the same in character.

1. The old gentlemen who are renewing their youth. That rare old artist, Time, has whitened their heads and drawn some bold lines on their faces and curved their figures some, but they never were so young as now. Old Brown meets old Smith. There is a difference of ten thousand dollars between them on 'Change, and they scowl at each other when they meet on 'Change, and have even been known to cut each other dead in the street. But here they are, shaking hands, renewing their youth, and each other's views; those who make them must be free, in fact and theory, to deliberate upon them, and to decide upon them affirmatively, or negatively. Under our American system of slavery, the enforcement of the views of a master by his slaves was not deemed to possess any independent value whatever. It was the theory of slavery that the slave's opinions belonged to his master in any event. So it is the theory of Catholicism that the opinions of the priesthood must be accepted as are presented to them by authority, the vox *Dei* descending from the Pope downward, instead of ascending from the people to their representative. In other words, so far as the question of the Pope's temporal sovereignty is one of Catholic faith and morals, all the same Bishops are incapacitated from becoming independent witnesses for the Pope, because they are bound to conform to his opinions, whatever they may be. So far as the question is one of Catholic faith and morals, but of Italian politics, it is wholly out of their sphere as American and Catholic clergymen, and is none of their business. If the Pope is the infallible and supreme arbiter on this question, his decision of it is entitled to support from the suffrage of American Bishops. And if he is not, and the question is to be influenced by the suffrage of anybody, it should be by those of the Italian people alone. The Catholic hierarchy should consider that, in getting up these expressions of opinion, they are overturning the very theory of the Church. If the Catholic clergy may vote that the Pope ought not to be removed from his temporal sovereignty, this liberty implies the right of the people to vote in order, if they may, if they see fit; otherwise, there is no freedom in their vote, and, therefore, no value. But, when Bishops come to vote on the powers of their Pope, and the people perform the same service for their Bishops, the ancient constitution of the Church is invaded, and an elective democracy has virtually taken its place.

There has recently been a trial before a New York jury of a German peasant named Henry Flessig, for the crime of seducing a prepossessing young German lady named Ida Schwab, under promise of marriage. The prisoner was acquitted, not because promise of marriage was not proved, but because criminal intimacy was not also proved, but because they were in some doubt whether the intimacy was the actual result of the promise to marry, or whether Miss Ida did not yield through more general motives. Thus the jury virtually said that if the lady had practically acquitting him. "If she had got married, and then shot him, the Broadway and got not him, Delve jurors would have shot him, the United her of murder, doubtless, but not herself, they certainly would not have thought of holding her responsible for her death. Is it not a little singular that the jury should have such a doubt in such a case, and not in other cases? Is it not a little singular that the jury should have such a doubt in such a case, and not in other cases?

NEW YORK.

The Diplomatic Wedding.

Costumes and Dress Materials.

Novelties in Bodices, Trains, and Tournures.

The French Pair—Kiln Silence and a Gallant German.

$250 for Four Hose Ducks.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.

DIPLOMATIC FESTIVITIES.

Hasty, my dear Tribune, since the celebrated diplomatic wedding of the Cuban Minister and Miss Bayley, and reporting around such a profound sensation in the fashionable world, as the gorgeous spectacle witnessed in the parlors of Mr. Jerome (Roman Catholic) on Thursday evening last, when the range of upper Historic, Spanish Minister, and Miss Fanny, a lady of rare beauty and accomplishments; a fine Hispanic, speaking English, Catholic, and Miss Bayley, Protestant, of those who knew her best, to be admirably adapted for diplomatic life. The sacrament of marriage, celebrated outside of canonical precincts, is illegal in both countries, and the Catholics, in an innovation, for which a special dispensation was granted by the Archbishop, introducing the breaking in upon the forty hours' devotion, which, during the absence of the faithful were passive, during the divide from the church to make room for the marriage ceremony. The Bishop, men, men dear, money, titles and orders are no less omnipotent to the climate than in the world. The ecclesiastic edifice, extending from Twenty-eighth to Twenty-ninth streets, was most brilliantly lighted; the chancel and altars were decorated with hanging baskets, pyramids, and bouquets of choicest flowers. The Secretaries of the Spanish Legation in full uniform, assisting the crime of many Spanish orders, officiated as ushers, and escorted to seats within the chancel, to the right of the altar, Mr. Catacaux, Russian Minister; Baron Gerolt, Prussian Ambassador; Mr. Ballestar, Chargé d'Affaires of Turkey, Baron Lederer, Austrian Minister, and lady; and Mr. Dacamo and Mr. Cortes and lady of the Colombian Legation,—each wearing the various orders with which they have been invested, all of which the bridal party greeted; the organ pealed forth Batiste's Offertoire, at the request of the bride, also a solo by Mr. Bennett, the music throughout being rendered by a full choir, with Professor Morgan at the organ. The bride descended the aisle leaning on the arm of her father, Judge Bayley, and was followed by the bridesmaids, Miss Fanny Bayley, sister of the bride, Miss Stevens, Miss Wright, and Da Wit Clinton, quest in its years and powers. I know the wisdom and the warning of the Democratic spirit, which has found fuller expression and which has found fuller expression and which has found fuller expression and which stanted and tortured Europe three centuries ago. Suddenly, in the midst of the ceremony, the Bishop, with the other officiating clergymen, retired, and will soon wake to the consciousness that it is the people, and not the priest, who is the origin of all political power, and that the people, who decide not instinct politics, and no longer, will decide all political questions which does not instinct politics, and no longer, will decide all political questions which does not instinct politics, and no longer, will decide all political questions which does

NEW YORK.

...use of the Gold, Stock, and Produce Markets.

...tatement Relative to the Injured Cables.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.
NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The abstraction of de...
...ands from the city for the crops, critical moment...
...ected all the markets to-day. Gold opened at ...
...and advanced to 111¾, but was bought down ...
...ction of the day or about 111¼. A few loans ...
...made free of interest, but the general rate ...
...from as 1 to 2 per cent. The movement ...
...ency was active and strong.
...ere was no perceptible change in the ...
...y. There was considerable activity in Western ...
...and Lake Shore. Pacific Railroads were ...
...ly dull after the activity of the past few ...
...days under an London. The total imports ...
...the week are valued at $8,947,470, of which ...
...Specie.

DISBURSEMENTS.
...he very much complained of by the commercial com...
...on Europe. Both drafts and telegraphic ...
...ers to-day were written until the cable service is ...

[By the Associated Press.]
ATLANTIC CABLE SUBSIDIES.
NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—[Special to the Times.]—The ...
...ment committee of to-day's date have been ...
...ed by the statement from the cable manager ...
...ey are entitled to the subsidy for the month ...
...ber, and the directors of the Atlantic Cable ...
...ny will, on the strength of this statement, ...
...ce the dividend declared payable on the 15th ...
...ber. The Atlantic cable has worked remarkably ...
...ly during the past month, and the receipts ...
...ssages will probably exceed those of any ...
...ous month since the cable was laid. The ...
...ion of the Atlantic cable has been ...
...ed by the Associated Press, and the ...
...ion of the Treasury Department, ...
...ing it will be completed in time for the ...
...ary session of Congress.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP.
...Rotcpicce's intentions with regard to his match ...
...with Frank Parker, for the American championship ...
...ve at last been learned, as officially published ...
...the last issue of Parker's Spirit, Parker's ...
...nouncement is signed by Rotcpicce, given in ...
...ther columns, viz., that ...
...himself as ready to meet any patent Parker, ...
...ntest place, and between the 15th and 25th of ...
...January of the ensuing year, the match to be ...
...rance, that he will compel Rotcpicce to ...
...to the city of New York, and there play the ...
...the case, "the match-lovers are not to ...
...the expense of bringing the Parkerites to Of...
...ish the one by Rotcpicce's forfeiture. Rotcpicce ...
...hope to get the $500 forfeit, to which he would be ...
...ed if he failed to start Parker, and to add ...
...to his unlimited insolence, transmuted it at 4 this, ...
...ing a telegram to Parker, in which he ...
...ches beyond the 15th ult., and by refusing to ...
...ake over certain specified dates, he practically ...
...ed the match himself. Parker, on the other ...
...by the rules, has played into the hands of his ...
...ent by accepting the terms, and has ...
...ed himself liable to forfeiture of $1,000 ...
...ch of rights belongs to Parker in case Rotcpicce ...
...ed himself liable to forfeiture of $1,000 ...
...would greatly prefer to play for the cue, but if ...
...ain principle rather than the stakes, he will ...
...ly accept the challenge, and, as promulgated ...
...ndicate, Rotcpicce's game, as promulgated ...
...Tribune.

THE TURF.
...Dec. 3.—[Special to The Tribune.]—The ...
...ing of the Jockey Club, which was to have ...
...held on Wednesday last, but was postponed ...
...ay, was attended by a large number of ...
...ers. The meeting was called to order by ...
...ent, Mr. Belmont, and the minutes of the ...
...ing were read by the Secretary, Mr. Hunter. ...
...ing the past few weeks, and but at length ar...
...ult of such a pass as to call for a meeting ...
...ssary to the organization of the new Jockey ...
...ich, who play hitherto as a species of barn...
...ow received a local habitation and a name, ...
...ermanent. The average attendance of ...
...ers has been large, and the present ...
...ises in a fine condition.

...The Treasurer read the following ...
...ts of the Jockey Club, which, on motion, ...
...ed and ordered to be published:

...Mr. Belmont, $250; Mr. Bennett, $ ...
...Mr. Hunter, $ ...
...Mr. Lorillard, $ ...
...Mr. Travers, $ ...
...Mr. Kenner, $ ...
...Mr. Morris, $ ...
...Mr. Pierson, $ ...
...Mr. Purdy, $ ...
...Mr. Sanford, $ ...
...Mr. Stevens, $ ...
...Mr. Swan, $ ...
...Mr. Thompson, $ ...
...Mr. Wilmerding, $ ...
...Mr. Wilson, $ ...
...Mr. Wood, $ ...
...Mr. Woodward, $ ...
...Mr. Wright, $ ...
...Mr. Wyckoff, $ ...
...Mr. Young, $ ...
...Mr. Belmont, $ ...
...Mr. Hunter, $ ...
...Mr. Lorillard, $ ...
...Mr. Travers, $ ...
...Mr. Kenner, $ ...
...Mr. Morris, $ ...
...Mr. Pierson, $ ...
...Mr. Purdy, $ ...
...Mr. Sanford, $ ...
...Mr. Stevens, $ ...
...Mr. Swan, $ ...
...Mr. Thompson, $ ...
...Mr. Wilmerding, $ ...
...Mr. Wilson, $ ...
...Mr. Wood, $ ...
...Mr. Woodward, $ ...
...Mr. Wright, $ ...
...Mr. Wyckoff, $ ...
...Mr. Young, $ ...

...Mr. Belmont, $250; Mr. Bennett

Michigan Central Railroad—Change of Time.

On and after Sunday, Nov. 27, 1870, the new and elegant passenger trains of this road will run as follows:

[Table: Leave Chicago / Arrive at Detroit / Arrive at Buffalo — Night Express / Day Express / Mail / Atlantic Express]

Sleeping Cars attached to Night Express and Atlantic Express trains. Parlor Cars attached to Day Express trains. Tickets for sale at 121 Clark-st., Sherman House, and at the depot, foot of Lake-st. H. W. LAMB, Agt.

Baptists at Home.

Those of Rockford who have given comfort as a home for the stranger within their gates, when Western Avenue was the best and most accessible worship ping place in the vicinity, will be pleased to learn that they can operate the Tremont House, 84 Dearborn-street.

First-Class Pianos.

If you want a first-class piano for less than usual price, go to H. M. Higgins' piano room, 145 South Clark-street, up stairs. Pianos sold on monthly payments.

Lands in San Diego.

W. H. Prince has returned from San Diego, California. Parties desiring lands in San Diego or the Agricultural Colonies, or information relating thereto, will please call at 100 LaSalle-street.

Mason & Hamlin.

Valuable improvements are embodied in the new styles of the Mason & Hamlin organs in pleasant cases. Improvements and prices lowered Aug. 15, 1870, supplying everything to your present wants.

Boots and Shoes.

Every one should call on Hanlon, at 80 Clark-street, opp. also the Court-house, for boots and shoes. Repairing done on short notice and very low in the city.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, GOING from Wabash-av. to Michigan-av., by way of Van Buren-st., a small gold watch key. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at 1 Wabash-av.

LOST—IN NOVEMBER, ON THE NORTH OR South Side, a pocket-book containing a sum of money and a note. A liberal reward will be paid by returning it to 69 North Clark-st.

LOST—A POCKET-BOOK, WITH $20 STATE, Bank of Illinois, and other bills. Reward offered. Return to No. 51 LaSalle-st.

LOST—ON THURSDAY, A SMALL PACKAGE containing a lady's wardrobe. Finder will please leave same at No. 81 Clark-st. and receive reward.

LOST—A PACKAGE CONTAINING A LADY'S wardrobe, on Wednesday morning, between Wabash-av. and Dearborn-st. Reward. Return to 69 Dearborn-st.

LOST—$5 REWARD—ON TUESDAY LAST, a pocket-book containing $20 and papers. The above reward will be paid by returning the same to 69 Dearborn-st.

LOST—ON TUESDAY OR WEDNESDAY OF LAST week, a pocket-book containing $20 and papers. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at 69 Dearborn-st.

LOST—ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, GOING to Throop-st., on the West Side, a pocket-book containing $20 and papers. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at 69 Dearborn-st.

LOST—ON ARCHER-AV. OR WEST VAN BUREN-st., a pocket-book containing $20 and papers. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at 69 Dearborn-st.

LOST—ON SUNDAY, ABOUT 2 P. M., DURING church hours, a small black dog, answering to the name of "Jack." Any one returning the same to 69 Dearborn-st. will be liberally rewarded.

LOST—ON SOUTH DEARBORN-ST., BETWEEN Madison and Monroe, a small pocket-book containing $20 and papers. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at 69 Dearborn-st.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, NOV. 19, A SMALL BLACK BOOK—A suitable reward will be given for its return to 69 Dearborn-st.

LOST—LAST SUNDAY, ABOUT 12 M., DURING church hours, a small black dog, answering to the name of "Jack." Any one returning the same to 69 Dearborn-st. will be liberally rewarded.

LOST—ON SOUTH DEARBORN-ST., BETWEEN Monroe and Madison, a small pocket-book containing $20 and papers. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at 69 Dearborn-st.

LOST—ON SUNDAY, BETWEEN 12 AND 1 o'clock, a small black dog, answering to the name of "Jack." Any one returning the same to 69 Dearborn-st. will be liberally rewarded

GERMANY.

A French Private Interviewed.

His Description of the Sufferings at Metz.

The French Officers at Cassel.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

CASSEL, Nov. 4.

I was called by business, yesterday afternoon, to the railroad depot of this city, a fine building, splendidly situated in the handsomest part of the town. Directly opposite stands in the Bahnhof Street, where the three French Marshals, Bazaine, Canrobert and Leboeuf, with their staffs, and a large number of lesser officers and men are quartered, occupying nicely furnished rooms, and, consequently, almost the whole of the town. Of course, the citizens of the town and strangers were standing in groups about the entrance of the hotel, and upon the square in front, gazing up at the windows and keeping a sharp lookout in all directions, in the hope of getting a sight of one or the other of the famous French soldiers who have entered Germany in so ignominious and unprecedented a manner.

Upon the German faces was a look of quiet satisfaction, which broke out into a smile when some richly uniformed officer passed hurriedly in or out, displaying the faded glories of the annihilated imperial army of France.—But this was all: there was no jeering or hooting or demonstration of any sort that could convey offense to the wretched remnant of French army, now stranded high on German soil, were everywhere to be seen. A few of common French soldiers, in every species of uniform—gaudy and tawdry, ragged, artificial, extricable, shabby yet picturesque, was passing to and fro between the depot and hotel, going empty-handed and returning with a heavily laden carry sort of baggage; saddles and small arms, and harness, and blankets, and portmanteaus, ordnance ammunition boxes, knapsacks, bayonets, and bandoliers, and ammunition), haversacks, and baskets, and trunks. A number of horses also, and carriages, were being conveyed to their destination. Many of the French soldiers were standing and sitting about, evidently ill at ease, and not a few what to do with themselves, and the idea of giving one of these lounging to do suddenly occurred to me, as I had at the depot a tolerably heavy package which I wished to get conveyed to the depot of the Northern Railroad. I accordingly approached one of the nearest of these fellows, who was a tall, swarthy young fellow in what had once been a hussar uniform, leaning against one of the pillars of the entrance, and looking on with a kind of discontented air, in the direction of the square in front, and addressed him in French, with that kind of tattered familiarity of address, with which one accosts a person whom he supposes to be in the same boat with himself

WASHINGTON.

The Coast Survey.

Sketches of its Chief Officers.

Its Old and Its New Questers.

A Most Part of the Government

Civil Service Studies.

[WRITTEN FOR THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Some parts of the Federal Government are never noticed here, because they have no connection with projects, men, theories, or topics that are the subject of party talk.

For instance, every head of the National Observatory, the only public building here which stands upon the outskirts of town, is well known to the public at large, and there is not a man who does not know exactly where to find the Coast Survey office. Nothing of the kind. Americans even feel in the dark, though interested into professorship, and to be teachers of other institutions. The Coast Survey is also not forthcoming to the good name of America, although it is justly looked upon as the very keenest of our governments.

It is the nearest of all the public visitors to the great ocean, and yet it is not. A great deal of the light set up against the lamb of the coast is of a very old brick residence has been its only settlement for forty years. This old structure is the first of half a dozen scattered along the New Jersey square set on the slope of Capitol Hill, which are tenanted by the office employes of a service embracing the finest corps of scientific men in the country, and the greatest number of the buildings are across the way. Some rest in a rather shabby row on the same avenue, one being in a private house, and the rest in Lot's old block, a slightly respectable, but not fashionable, block of brick, which is rambling and crowding though its history now seems more and more every year.

THE COAST SURVEY OFFICE.

If you had the curiosity to go with the Coast Survey officer in passing a "sounding" or examining which returns to your Representative—or which returns to your Senator—the new chart of a harbor in the Union, or a new survey for the improvement of a river, you would find a very interesting place. Not the chief room, for that is the most recent of the lot, and is full of the smells of wood and drafting stores, leading to former lack-classicism. Book passages, old mahogany cases, and a general air of the days of the old Republic, where a few men could be at once clerks, draughtsmen, and chiefs, are the features of the old room. Here, in the days of Jefferson, Hassler and Blunt, the first chief and his assistant, made the first charts of the coast, and published them in the old way, by hand and from copper plates. Here, in the days of Jackson, Bache, the great grandson of Franklin, and the head of the Coast Survey of the United States, made the first charts of the Gulf Stream, and published the first volume of the Coast Survey, and here, in the days of Buchanan, Alexander Dallas Bache, the head and leading spirit of the Coast Survey, died in the harness of his office, and was carried from the room to his grave.

The first chief, Hassler, was a Swiss, and was appointed by Jefferson, who was then President of the United States, and who had a great fancy for science, and who was the author of the Declaration of Independence. Hassler was a man of science, and was the first to make a survey of the Coast Survey, and was the first to make a survey of the Coast Survey, and was the first to make a survey of the Coast Survey